The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867. NUMBER 182.

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable woman, as lady's nurse. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a respectable family, by a young girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as cutter and fitter, in a dressmaking establishment. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable lady, as housekeeper, [illegible] 124 West [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady, in a private family, [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—An Eastern lady, [illegible]

MALES.

[illegible]

Wanted—A Cathedral Organ [illegible]

Wanted—A pastry cook [illegible] Inquire for Mr. KING, [illegible]

Wanted—As first-class [illegible] country or city. Address [illegible]

Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

Wanted—By a young man as [illegible]

Wanted—To Choir Masters. [illegible]

Business Chances.

The interest of a retiring partner [illegible] "PRODUCE COMMISSION," [illegible]

A first-class Grocery Store [illegible]

One of the best book, stationery [illegible]

A boarding house, with [illegible]

A stock of well selected [illegible]

A two-thirds interest in a [illegible]

A well-established manufac[illegible]

Half interest in one of the [illegible] Inquire at 100 Madison-st.

The old Empire meat and [illegible] No. 228 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

A half interest in a new [illegible]

A stock of hardware, iron, [illegible]

By Bradley & Thrall, Room 11 [illegible]

A very desirable boarding [illegible] PRESCOTT, 138 Lake-st.

A first-class retail drug store [illegible]

A small cigar store, in a good [illegible]

A boarding house doing a good [illegible] 198 East Madison-st.

The lease and furniture of a [illegible]

One-third interest in a profitable [illegible] FLAGG & SOUBERRY, [illegible]

By Bradley & Thrall, Room 11 [illegible]

A first-class business and property [illegible]

Or Rent—The saloon and fixtures [illegible] 127 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

Or Trade—10 grocery, 6 boot [illegible] 121 Madison-st., Room 5.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, [illegible] IMPROVED COMMON SENSE [illegible] MACHINE. [illegible]

Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible [illegible]

Wanted—To sell our new and [illegible]

Wanted—For THE BLUE [illegible]

Wanted—In every town to sell [illegible]

Wanted—The New Map [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 to $20 per day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass this State. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2 per hour, at home [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—I have 200 gallons of pure [illegible]

FOR SALE—A music box of 5 tunes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand safe, cheap, [illegible] 115 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood by the load, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible] in New York Saturday evening.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Ord Removed at the Instigation of General Grant.

Grant Thinks the Removal of Pope Exceedingly Ill-timed and Injudicious.

Suffering in Georgia and South Carolina.

New Financial Measure as a Substitute for Sherman's.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

REMOVAL OF POPE AND ORD.

The removal of General Pope being expected, caused comparatively little comment here; but the action in the case of Ord surprised every one. It has transpired, however, that the President was not the principal mover in the matter; but that the removal was urged and insisted upon by Grant, who has long been greatly dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in Ord's district. It is thought at headquarters that this officer has developed a marked incapacity for such a command as he held, and, after much persuasion, Mr. Johnson yielded and made the removal. In the case of Pope, General Grant insists that the action taken is exceedingly ill-timed and injudicious, and his influence has been constantly used to prevent the removal. Gillem, who succeeds Ord, is on intimate terms with the President, having had charge, under Johnson, when Military Governor, of construction on the Nashville & Northwest Railroad, the affairs of which have been, and still are, the subject of Congressional inquiry.

SUFFERING IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gentlemen are here with letters from military and civil officials in Georgia and South Carolina, to urge upon Congressmen and General Grant the necessity for doing something at once [illegible]. They say it is not confined to either race, but that in many sections the whites are even worse off than the blacks. They think more aid must be given in South Carolina this winter than was needed last season. The situation in Georgia is not quite so bad as it was a year ago.

A NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Senator Henderson, of Mo., of the Finance Committee, has prepared a financial measure, which he intends to move as a substitute for that of Sherman. The points of this plan are as follows: First, To consolidate the national debt into a long loan, principal and interest payable in gold; interest not to exceed three and a half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be exempt from all taxation. Second, All National Banks now having bonds deposited with the Treasury to secure circulation shall, within twelve months, substitute the new or consolidated bonds, or have their circulation withdrawn. Third, So amend the National Banking law as that not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the par value of bonds shall be given in circulation to any bank; also to repeal the limitation of the three hundred millions circulation to National Banks, so as to make banking as free as any other business, subject to such new guards as may be provided by law. Fourth, To provide for a very gradual withdrawal of the greenbacks, so as to enable National Banks gradually to supply themselves with coin, preparatory to resuming specie payments. Fifth, To constitute a financial board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency, and others to be appointed by law, to determine the manner and time of withdrawing greenbacks, and with power, in case of great commercial distress or monetary panic, to supply banks, on the deposit of bonds as collateral, with legal-tender currency notes to a certain amount, not exceeding fifty millions. Sixth, When the revenue bill reaches the Senate, to propose the removal of internal taxes from all articles of manufacture except whiskey and tobacco, and provide new means for collecting taxes on these articles, in [illegible] and stamp taxes, [illegible] and taxes on railroad and steamboat receipts, [illegible] and in a large measure to abandon the present [illegible] system of taxation.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A private letter from Senor Romero, dated Mexico, December 5, says the prospects continue to be satisfactory, and [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the State House Commissioners—Report of the Commission on the Egyptian Dimension Stone—Personal—Miscellaneous, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 28.

The State House Commissioners [illegible] session on Saturday. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

Personal—Published Warning Relative to the Purchase or Settlement of Certain Lands in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Dec. 29.

Governor Merrill is preparatory to his inauguration. He is accompanied by his private secretary, J. S. Runnals, Esq., of Clayton County.

J. C. Savery, of this city, Special Land Director of the American Emigrant Aid Society, publishes a formal notification against the purchase [illegible] of Cherokee neutral lands in Southern Kansas.

FIRES.

Flour Grist Mills and Elevator Destroyed in Farmingham, Mass.

FARMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 29.—The extensive flour and grist mills, together with a large elevator and oil mills, were totally destroyed by fire last night. These mills were known throughout New England, and the elevator is said to have been of greater capacity than any other this side of Albany. Loss not ascertained.

Destruction of Cutler's Mills, Ashland, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—Cutler's mills, at Ashland, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $10,000 on mills and stock. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—The drug store of R. D. Ward & Co., Main street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The stock is valued at $20,000, insured in the Hartford Company for $7,000. Amos Woodruff, proprietor of the building, loses $4,000.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Musical Skirmish between British and American Bands—A New Whale Destroyer—Receipts of Oil and Whalebone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The steamer Idaho has arrived from Honolulu with advices to December 10.

The British war vessel Chanticleer had arrived at Honolulu from Tahiti, and intended to remain several weeks. As she lay alongside the Lackawanna the bands struck up "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag." The American band then gave them "Wearing of the Green," effectually silencing the British.

The new whaling gun, invented by Captain Pierce, of the steamship James Allen, has proved a great success.

From September 1 to December 10, seventy-three whaleships arrived at Honolulu, with an aggregate of 784,779 barrels of oil and 752,000 pounds of bone.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Coolies at Demarara—Volcanic Eruption at Grenada, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Havana specials state that 500 Coolies had arrived at Demarara.

Lord Littleton had been given a warm welcome by the people of Jamaica.

A tidal wave and volcanic eruption in the sea destroyed several houses on the Island of Grenada.

The term of Governor Walker, of Barbadoes, had expired. The Legislatures of Trinidad and [illegible] were in session.

[illegible] rains on both islands had been beneficial to the crops. Those of Barbadoes were also in fine condition.

MEMPHIS.

Two Dead Bodies Found, Supposed to be the Victims of Judge Lynch.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—The bodies of two men were found [illegible] River, near the [illegible] Railroad, yesterday, in a badly decomposed condition. [illegible] shot through the head [illegible] body. One had red hair, and [illegible] a letter from the mother of [illegible] the address of "J. Pratt." Nothing was found to identify the other. It is supposed they belonged to a band of robbers, who, for some time, were infesting the neighborhood, and that they had fallen into the hands of Judge Lynch.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Cause of the Accident.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—From an investigation made by the Coroner's jury, on Saturday last, of the track of the cars thrown from the track at the Angola disaster, it is established that the rear car was not thrown from the track by a broken wheel, but by the axle of the Cleveland & Toledo coach being sprung, thus throwing the wheels an inch and a half out of their proper position. This fact will be officially brought out before the Coroner's jury to-morrow. No compromise cars were attached to the train.

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Flood in the Sacramento Valley—The whole Valley Submerged—Marysville Under Water, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Reports from the [illegible] Valley indicate an overflow [illegible]

[illegible] caused by the washing away of the track, has resulted in loss of life. The American River was higher than ever known before. The levees at Sacramento withstood the flood. The fears as to the safety of the city [illegible] The levees at Marysville had broken, and the greater part of the city overflowed. [illegible] The roads in the Sierra Nevada Mountains were impassable for animals; mails and express matter from Virginia City and other places in Nevada were carried by men on foot. Such a disastrous storm was never heretofore known in the mountains. The ships Derby and Golden [illegible], which arrived yesterday, report severe shocks of earthquakes off Cape Horn, October 27. They lasted thirty hours.

EUROPE.

Prostration of Commerce and Trade in England.

Political Agitation in Italy—Fears of an Uprising.

Great Britain.

PROSTRATION OF TRADE—FALLING OFF OF [illegible].

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The London *Observer* says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the government, for the suppression of the Fenian plots or disturbances.

It is expected that, owing to the prostration of commerce and trade during the past quarter of the year, that the January returns will show a serious decrease in the amount of receipts from revenue during that period in the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburg, and are holding a conference on the Eastern question.

Despatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in Northern and Southern Italy, in Naples, and in the city of Piedmont. The excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained of its culminating in an uprising against the authority of the government.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO PAY INTEREST ON OLD DEBT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Papal Government offers to pay the interest on those Italian bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused, by a decisive vote, to pay the coupons on these bonds.

MARINE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29—Evening.

The steamer Borussia, Captain Franzen, from New York on the 14th instant, arrived off Cowes at 7 o'clock this evening, and, after landing her London passengers, mail and freight, sailed again for Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 29.

The steamship United Kingdom, Captain Smith, which left New York on the 14th instant, touched at Moville, to-day, and after a short stay started for Clyde.

Photographs in the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Post Office Department has on hand, collected from dead letters which accumulated during the war, more than ten thousand photographs of Union soldiers. Although it is believed many of their relatives would be glad to obtain such pictures, especially of those who have died since the pictures were taken, the Department has not yet been able to decide upon a plan by which such gratification may be afforded.

Foreign Orders for American Arms.

HARTFORD, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government has made a contract with the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, of this city, for the manufacture of [illegible] Berdan rifles, the contract to be filled in [illegible]. One hundred Gatling revolving cannon have also been ordered by the Prussian Government to be built by the Colt Company, and the Russians are likewise to have some built.

Republican Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—A Republican meeting was held tonight in Lafayette Square, under the auspices of the Grand Union League. [illegible] addressed by Mr. Conway and [illegible] members of the convention. About one thousand persons attended. The meeting was quiet, and dispersed at half-past ten o'clock.

Protection to Naturalized Citizens—Meeting at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening to petition Congress to take steps for the protection of American citizens in Great Britain. Spirited addresses were made by Major Dale and prominent Irishmen. Resolutions were adopted insisting on the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. Nearly 2,000 people were present.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Mr. [illegible], a conductor on the Flushing Railroad, was instantly killed at West Flushing yesterday. [illegible] the end of the car to look at one of the [illegible] when his head came in contact with a projecting timber of the bridge, cutting his head completely off. The deceased was a single man.

Defaulting Clerk.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Robert Preston, a clerk in the employ of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is charged with committing [illegible] with which he has disappeared. [illegible]

North Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—General Canby has issued an order officially announcing that the convention has been carried in South Carolina, and appointing Charleston as the place, and January 14, as the day, for the assembling.

Papal Reinforcements from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A movement has been [illegible] in this city to raise and equip [illegible] a regiment for the Papal army.

WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Report of a Special Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Some weeks ago the Board of Officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the alleged frauds on the internal revenue in the manufacture and sale of whiskey. This committee gave the subject very close attention, and submitted the following report:

[illegible] the government, through unsatisfactory decisions, or its part, to do its duty, by the appointment of suitable persons to carry out the complicated machinery of internal revenue imposed upon the country. The major part of the exposures published throughout the country show conclusively collusion between the officer and manufacturer; and, in many instances, the position under the government has been sought solely to accumulate fortunes by infidelity and treachery. This is truly a lamentable state of affairs. The honest man, who had shown a desire to fulfill the requirements of his office, found himself superseded and traduced by those whose schemes had been exposed; while others, drawing, nominally, a pittance as salary, soon acquired fortunes as truly astounding to the public as they were difficult of concealment to the assessor. The advance of the tax from twenty cents to two dollars per gallon, by gradual steps, was but the cunning device of the speculator, by which he pocketed the profit upon his accumulated stocks without paying any tax to the government—as all he held paid the lesser tax, while the price was enhanced by the higher tax, to be levied on all stocks that should be hereafter made, coming in competition with his own. Thus the whole machinery of the whiskey excise law was adjusted to benefit the speculator, and not the government. Who are responsible for such legislation? Not the people, for they sanctioned, as a financial necessity, that system of taxation which, if honestly inaugurated and faithfully administered, would not only have paid the interest, but gone far toward paying the public debt.

It would be idle to seek redress from any department in Washington as long as the present law exists, or the bonded warehouse system is adhered to.

Your committee would therefore recommend the Chamber of Commerce to turn its attention to Congress, asking such modifications of the revenue laws as will—

1. Abolish all bonded warehouses, and collect the tax at the place where the article is manufactured.

2. Withdraw from all [illegible] discretionary powers as may have been granted to them, of compromising with parties charged with fraudulent transactions.

3. Compel all parties, whose property has been seized for violations of the law, to stand trial on the merit of their cases before the courts of the United States, and, when convicted, to suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary, as other felons, and the loss of property so seized, which it shall be the duty of the government to destroy.

4. Close the distillery or manufactory of such persons so convicted, for one year, against the occupancy of any person pursuing the same business.

5. To alter the tax on distilled spirits to fifty cents per gallon.

6. Whatever may be the tax, that it shall be collected at the distillery, either by transferring the whiskey, as manufactured, directly into the possession of an officer paid by the government—to be returned to the manufacturer upon his paying the tax—or by compelling the manufacturer to place upon each package, before its delivery, a stamp equal in value to the tax.

7. With such modifications of the law, and the co-operation of courts in the rural districts, and boards of trade in cities, in the selection of revenue officers, it is believed the taxes can be collected, and the country relieved of this "nightmare" trade in all its branches for so long a time.

Yours respectfully, JAMES F. TORRENCE, SAM. J. HALE, F. ANDREWS, L. T. BARR.

Western Patents.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending December 17th, 1867, as reported by G. L. Chapin, Patent Solicitor, Chicago:

Pressure Safety Valve—H. A. Gail, Chicago, Ill.

Boring Tool—A. Wipps, Chicago, Ill.

Manufacture of Steel—J. R. Bradley, Chicago, Ill.

Signal Lantern—L. V. Badger, Chicago, Ill.

Excavator—D. Nevett, Quincy, Ill.

Fire Heater—B. Strout, Clinton, Ill.

Seed Planter—W. Mosier, Higginsville, Ill.

Inside Window Blinds—W. Sherry, Galesburg, Ill.

Harvester Rake—J. P. Cadman, Monmouth, Ill.

Lamp Chimney Tongs—J. Eastman, Peoria, Ill.

Land Roller—W. Worley, Tuscola, Ill.

Brick Machine—W. Worcester, Joliet, Ill.

Stove Pipe Damper—G. D. Wiseman, Sycamore, Ill.

Safe Holder for Cars—O. B. Harmon, Aurora, Ill.

Harvester—G. H. Spalding, Rockford, Ill.

Protecting Steam Boilers from Corrosion—D. Mathews, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Ventilator for Flour Mills—C. Moegling, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hoisting Jack—S. Rittenhouse, Plymouth, Ind.

Churn—C. M. Terrel, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Bung Pin—J. Dennison, Toledo, Iowa.

Steam Safety Valve—V. D. Harris, Watertown, Wis.

Gate—J. M. May, Janesville, Wis.

Sawmill—A. S. Skinner, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mode of Covering Steam Boilers—J. Mason, New Albany, Ind.

[illegible]

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners General Miles, of North Carolina, and General Gillem, of Mississippi.

Reasons Why the Bureau Should Be Continued.

Condition and Prospects of Freedmen and Planters.

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: In my judgment, at no period since the occupation of this section by the United States forces, has the Freedmen Bureau been of greater advantage than at the present time; and I am convinced that stronger reasons than ever now exist for its continuance—not only for the welfare of the liberated slaves, but for the good of the new State Governments now being constructed, as well as for the interests of the General Government. Since the late elections, the feelings of a large portion of the white race toward the blacks has become one of intense hatred. The evidences of revenge are to be seen every day, and reports of petty persecutions are crowding in from all points of the State.

It is to be hoped that before July next a new State constitution will have been formed, a civil government organized, and North Carolina restored to her proper position in the Union; but months will elapse, and should we be sustained, [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Col. and Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT OF GENERAL GILLEM.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 16.

Major General E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Fourth Military District:

GENERAL: I feel it incumbent upon me, as Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for this State, to represent to you the present condition of the freedmen and planters, and their prospects for the future.

At the close of the war cotton, heretofore the great staple of the South, commanded what was regarded an enormous price, say from forty to sixty cents per pound, the result of which was to cause a large amount of capital from the North to be invested in the production of cotton. Labor, of course, commanded a price comparatively beyond what had hitherto been known in the planting and farming districts, ranging from $15 to $30 per month, with rations, for first-class field hands. The short crop of 1866 dispelled the illusion entertained by many capitalists of rapidly accumulating a fortune, and in many cases utterly ruined planters and adventurers, who had invested their all in a single crop. Yet there was a sufficient number who regarded their losses as the result of an exceptional season, added to the number of landholders who determined to risk the result of another year's planting to maintain the high rate of wages of the previous year, and the contracts, where wages was the consideration, ranged from $15 to $20 per month, and where the land was tilled on shares the planter agreed to furnish the land, animals, utensils, and, in many cases, forage; the freedmen furnishing the labor. In most of these cases, the laborer having no substance and no credit, the planters agreed to become responsible for the supplies necessary for the laborer and his family, the amounts to be deducted from the share of the laborer when the crops were gathered.

In consequence of the dry weather and worms the crop of 1867 has not exceeded half of what was regarded as an average crop, and that has not commanded but one-half of the price of the previous year, thus reducing the proceeds to one-fourth of what was anticipated by the planter and the freedman as the proceeds of the year's labor.

[illegible]

Instances have occurred where the planters have entirely abandoned the crop to the laborers, losing their time, the use of their animals and implements, and the supplies advanced. Cases have been brought to my attention of planting where not only the entire crop has been turned over to the laborers to satisfy their claims, but also the mules and implements used in its production. The result of this condition of affairs is the almost universal determination of planters to abandon the culture of cotton, and, even if they wished to prosecute it another year it would, I apprehend, be impossible for them to procure further advance of the necessary supplies from any merchant, so prevalent is the conviction that cotton cannot be produced at the present prices.

The next year the land in cultivation will be almost entirely devoted to corn, which requires but about one-fifth of the labor demanded by cotton; therefore four-fifths of the laborers required last year will be thrown out of employment, and of course there will be a corresponding decrease of wages. This the freedmen do not appreciate, considering it the result of a combination to defraud them of wages. The consequence is, they almost universally decline entering into contracts for the year 1868 on the terms proposed.

The crop of 1867 having been gathered, the freedmen are now idle and without, in a great majority of instances, the means of support. The result is great complaints from every section of the State of depredations being committed on the stock, hogs, sheep and cattle. This is now the condition of affairs in the State of Mississippi.

Planters are without means, having little left them except their lands. Capitalists beyond the limits of the State refuse to make advances from the unsettled condition of affairs. The freedmen [illegible]

[illegible]

IOWA.

Formation of a Grant Club at Keokuk—Letter from Hon. James F. Wilson.

A large meeting of the citizens of Keokuk was held on Monday evening last, to organize a Grant Club. During the evening the following letter was read from Hon. James F. Wilson, the talented Representative in Congress from this District:

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1867.

J. B. Howell, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your telegram inviting me to speak at a "Grant meeting on Monday night" next, and regret to say that I cannot be present. My best wishes, however, are with you, and with what I understand, from your brief telegram, to be the object of the proposed meeting.

The Republican standard must not be lowered now, nor during the political contest through which the next twelvemonth will carry us. The history of the Republican party is the greatest known among the annals of political organizations. The party has achieved nobler triumphs, done more to secure human rights, elevate the oppressed and down-trodden, give breadth and depth to government policies, and make government what it should always be—the protector of all men subject to its jurisdiction—than any and all of its predecessors. While conducting a gigantic war in defense of the life of the Republic, it saved the country and protected the rights of every true citizen, and found time in the very midst of the mad and raging tempest of the fiery conflict through which it successfully conducted the nation, to stoop and strike the shackles from the limbs of the humblest slave. Much of its work has been completed, but its mission is not yet fulfilled. The results of the recent past, the grand labors of the present, are to be secured and fixed by the action of that future already bearing down upon us. No party but the one which carries the Republican standard "full high advanced" can properly discharge the duties which mark the path of the nation's progress, and lead it to that culmination of history which shall present to the world a restored Union, resting upon the enduring basis of the equality of all men before the law.

The Republican party is about to enter upon a new contest with the enemies of progress, true liberty and equal rights. It must succeed, or the nation will be put upon a retreat from its present advanced position. Who shall lead the hosts of freedom in this great struggle? The day is already named when a leader will be chosen. Who shall it be? Can any one doubt, even at this early day, upon whom the choice will fall? Is it not apparent that another from the ranks of the "plain people," though a soldier, not a civilian, is the man who will plant our standard on a well-fought field, all covered with the glories of victory, in November, 1868? If there be a bundle of doubts which cannot now see the name of General U. S. Grant inscribed on the Republican banner? But ought this to be so? Why not? Is it safe to trust our standard to the hands of Grant? *Has he ever failed us?* Is he anti-slavery? Was he not among the first of our military leaders to pronounce that slavery was a vital [illegible] in the way before our national difficulties could be properly settled and safely adjusted. Is he in favor of equal rights? Has he not approved of both the constitutional amendment passed by the 39th Congress and the reconstruction policy of the legislative department of the government, under which all of the rebel States will return to their appropriate places in the Union? Why don't he talk? Is talk of more value than action? and has he not been acting from the very beginning of the issue, and vigorously in the right direction ever since the issue was made up between the President and Congress? and did he not talk plain enough to Johnson in his letter on the cases of Stanton and Sheridan? Has he not been plain enough in his correspondence with the commanders of the five military districts in the rebel States?

I do not fear Grant on any of the great issues to which the Republican party is committed. If I did it would be furthest from my purpose to favor his nomination, and I would urge every Republican to oppose it, for we can better stand defeat than a repetition of Johnsonian treachery. It is my firm conviction that the loyal people—a term which Grant says "*means those who supported the government during the great rebellion*"—can safely entrust the standard of liberty, law and equal rights, to the hands of the man who so triumphantly led the armies of the Union.

In addition to the foregoing considerations, I may say, we need a man at the head of the Executive Department of the government who will execute the laws as it is framed by the Legislative Department, who will be, in the true meaning of the term, an Executive, and who will also take care that the nation's treasure is not wasted. We need a man, for that place, of prudence, firmness and economy. No one will question Grant's title to these qualities. Other men, doubtless, can be found equal to him in these several respects, but the nation has not turned to them with that unanimity which is so apparent in his case, and this is a consideration not to be lost sight of in these perilous times.

I wish every success to your "Grant meeting."

Yours truly,

JAMES F. WILSON.

This letter was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the entire audience.

The Man Who Ate the First Oyster.

An article illustrating the philosophy of manias contains the following: He was a bold man who first swallowed an oyster, says De Quincy. Conceive a shipwrecked Phoenician sailor scrambling over the wet rocks, perhaps one who has tasted no food for three days. He notices these little bivalves for the first time in his life; accidentally he touches the open shell of one, and it closes. He tries to insert a splinter from his broken ship, which is floating by him, where he saw the two shells close together, but is unsuccessful. At last he separates the lower shell from the rocks by striking it with a loose stone, and makes an opening for his splinter, and thus at last tears apart the ligaments by which the oyster holds his own. He stares at the strange, and to him disgusting lump of fleshy substance, then he touches it with his finger, then smells of it. He hesitates, and finally throws it away. An hour after, impelled by gnawing pains in his stomach, and fear of a horrible death, he goes to the place where he threw it, searches for it, washes it clean in a limpid pool left by the tide among the rocks, and after many wry faces and futile efforts, with a prayer to Jupiter, swallows it. His heart heaves once or twice, but as his tongue rolls round his palate, he is forced to admit there is nothing unpleasant in the taste left in his mouth. He imagines once or twice he feels symptoms of a griping pain, but that passes off. An hour later he feels so much better that he looks for another oyster, and before the sun goes down behind the watery horizon he has eaten two. With another prayer to the gods, he makes for himself a hole in the warm, dry sand, above the tide mark, and goes to sleep with his last thoughts turned to the home which, after his rash venture, added to the other dangers of his situation, he hardly expected ever to see again. When on the next day, he meets his comrades and persuades them to eat oysters, he finds that it is less difficult for others to follow his example than it was for him to set it, and within a year or two all the sailors in the Phoenician navy, and all the inhabitants in ports visited by Phoenician ships, eat oysters regularly. So oysters became scarce, and the original discoverer of their value as food, on some occasions, when sitting on the beach taking a friendly meal, complains that there are so many folks hunting after oysters that he cannot obtain over six or eight dozen a day.

The Vice Presidency.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette* hoists the following ticket:

For President—General Ulysses S. Grant.

For Vice President—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, subject to the decision of the National Republican Nominating Convention.

The Toledo Commercial says: [illegible]

The Galesburg *Free Press* says: [illegible]

[illegible] by local papers of the Republican nomination as candidate for Vice President, that there is some reason to fear a more intense desire [illegible] carry the day. Are not the people yet convinced that no man ought to be put in nomination for this place who is not qualified to fill the highest office in the event of the President's death? [illegible] Public opinion should nominate some one for the second office and qualified for it as clearly as it declares for General Grant, and local considerations be left wholly out of account. The best man is the man to be nominated.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Inquest on the Body of Merles—The Verdict.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday morning at the corner of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street, on the body of William Merles, killed by the locomotive boiler explosion of the previous day.

The first witness called was a brother of deceased, who identified him. The next was J. M. [illegible], who was present when the accident occurred, and saw [illegible] the boiler; [illegible] black and dirty. Saw the sheet attached to the dome. It did not look bad. It was of good thickness. The water in the boiler looked muddy. He examined the sheet closely and could see no flaw in the edges. Was acquainted with engines. The engine had 100 pounds of steam.

Eli Hotine, the engineer in charge of Engine No. 56, the one that exploded, said he had been in charge of her about a week. Did not consider the engine unsafe. It was a freight engine. The boiler is a year old. Knew of the man he ran it. [illegible] 120 pounds of steam. Could carry the same steam in the yard with less than 100 pounds. Did not consider the engine dangerous [illegible] unless [illegible] 100 pounds. Diameter of boiler was forty-six inches. Thought it safe to run it with 100 pounds. Did not know the pressure on each sectional square inch. Had run an engine for two years. Supposed that the explosion began by the furnace of the flue. Had three gauges of water. [illegible]

James A. Thompson, the fireman of the engine, sworn. Had been on the engine for four or five days, and knew nothing of the accident on the engine.

Officer M. F. Barrett said the fireman and engineer had both told him they had 120 pounds of steam on. He also said that they understood the engine had been condemned a year before.

James Gillies was fireman at the Rock Island Boiler Works. Thought the boiler of No. 56 was safe. Did not know how long it had been used—about ten years. Thought it safe to carry 200 pounds on a forty-six-inch shell. The iron was five-sixteenths. Had seen the sheet, and thought it thick enough.

Thos. B. Twombly, master mechanic of the road, had known the engine since it came on the road. Did not think the shell had been repaired. It was his opinion that the boiler was good. Did not heard persons speak of condemning it. Would not hesitate to carry 120 pounds of steam on it.

The jury then returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died by reason of the explosion of a defective boiler.

Real Estate Transfers.

On the subject of real estate transfers for the week ending December 21, O'Donoghue's Real Estate and Insurance Chronicle says: [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

In sympathy with other branches of trade, the dry goods market during the past week has exhibited a fair degree of animation, in consequence of the intervention of Christmas. Prices were, however, firm and without marked alteration. The New York market continues dull and depressed, and the prospects are not very flattering for a speedy change in the situation. Trade to-day ruled dull, and jobbers were steady in their views at the annexed range of prices:

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 28—Evening.

Money market quiet, steady. Consols closed at 92½ [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28—Evening.

U. S. 5-20s, 75¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet. Sales, 1,000 bales; trade report rather more favorable, though prices unaltered. [illegible]

ANTWERP, Dec. 28—Evening.

Petroleum, sold at 49 francs.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Bourse heavy. Securities of all kinds weak, and rentes declining.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.

United States bonds quoted to-day at [illegible]

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.

Petroleum market weak; standard white, 44 francs 60 centimes.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The railway market this morning opened steady at unchanged prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

BREADSTUFFS—More steady; tendency upward, except for very low grades. [illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Raw closed at $21.25 for [illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

COFFEE—Firm; [illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

FREIGHTS—Corn by rail and steam to British ports, [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The dry goods market [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—Weather cloudy and cold. [illegible]

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.

FLOUR—Firm but quiet; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat more active. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—A shade firmer. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged and dull. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—TOBACCO—Very little doing [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—TOBACCO—[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bris. [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—More active. [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Market entirely nominal and no inquiry.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Closing prices for cash, December 28, 1867, reported by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., No. 30 South Clark street:

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 26, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Mr. GEORGE [illegible] and Miss LUCY A. RENDALL, daughter of the late Dr. E. Rendall.

In this city, Dec. 26, by Rev. M. H. Plumb, Mr. GEORGE L. MCCRUMBLE and MARY E. MARSHALL, [illegible]

In this city, Dec. 26, at the Briggs House, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. FRANK H. HUNKLY and Miss BESSIE C. HARRIS, both of Elgin.

In this city, Dec. 26, at the Briggs House, by Rev. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. ADELIA A. BARNETT, of Wayne, Penn.

At Eldorado, Wis., Dec. 26, by Rev. J. W. Healy, of this city, GEORGE W. BRAMSMORE, of [illegible], and Miss SARAH E. WOLCOTT, of Eldorado.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 26, by Rev. J. W. Healy, of this city, CHARLES E. JEWELL, Esq., of Fond du Lac, and Miss NELLIE A. WOLCOTT, daughter of Wm. C. Wolcott, Esq., of Eldorado, Wis.

Elastic Sponge.

Elastic Sponge Mattresses,
Elastic Sponge Pillows,
Elastic Sponge Cushions,
Elastic Sponge Chair Cushions,
Elastic Sponge Church Cushions,
Elastic Sponge for Upholstering,
Railroad Coaches, Omnibuses,
Carriages, Sofas, Easy Chairs,
Elastic Upholstery Sponge, by the bale, Cushion brand.

W. E. SPONGE CO., MANUFACTURERS, 192 and 194 Lake-st., Chicago.

Art Association.

THE DRAWING OF THE Grand National Art Association,

(F. PRIEST & CO., Decatur, Ill., Prop's.)

Will take place at Decatur, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1868.

CAPITAL $617,400. 206 PRIZES.

[illegible]

TICKETS $1.00 each, which may be procured by calling on or addressing, immediately,

FULLER & HANDLIN, Masonic Temple, 82 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

[illegible]

The Skating Season.

GRAND OPENING OF THE GREAT NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

Corner State and Twenty-third-sts.,

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, '67.

[illegible]

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

[illegible]

JOHN H. [illegible]

CENTRAL PARK

Now opened. MAGNIFICENT SHEET OF ICE. If any fault can be found with this sheet of ice, your money will be refunded.

GRAND MASQUERADE TUESDAY NIGHT.

OGDEN PARK

Is in a splendid condition. Open DAY and EVENING.

Life Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Jas. E. Bradley General Agent for Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, Booth & Mercantile Building, No. 116 LaSalle-st., Chicago, opposite Board of Trade. Organized A. D. 1850. Cash assets, $2,500,000. The Wall Street Underwriter says: "The sound conservative course of the United States commends the office to the steady favor of the investing public, inspiring confidence in the estimable managers of the Company, and a sense of perfect security in the policy holders."

First-class solicitors wanted, to whom very liberal inducements are offered.

To Rent.

THE ANNUAL RENTAL AND SALE OF PEWS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Rev. Dr. Humphrey) will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at the Church, at 7½ p. m. All desiring pews will please be present. Evening papers please copy.

Wanted.

WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A BARN, WITH WATER, Not too far from the North Market. Address "C C," Tribune office.

Fine Arts.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, WATER COLOR ILLUMINATIONS OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS, &c., at HOVEY & NICHOLS', Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Card Engraving.

HALLIDAY, WEDDING CARD ENGRAVER, Dealer in FINE STATIONERY. No. 3 Washington-st., under Ely's Parlors. New Styles Wedding Envelopes and New Years' Cards.

General Notices.

Important Notice to Shippers

Chicago & Great Eastern Railway Co.
White Water Valley Railway Co.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette R. R. Co.

[illegible]

Pres't C. & G. E. R. W. Co. [illegible] Pres't I. C. and L. & W. W. V. R. R. Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned are prepared to offer special inducements to [illegible]

PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 136 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WOOLLEN MILLS

Can be supplied with superior COTTON WARPS by ordering from us. [illegible]

Paper Hangings, &c.

The Great Paper Hangings, Bedding and Upholstery House of the West!

E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

We are now introducing [illegible] with the ELASTIC SPONGE MATTRESSES, ELASTIC SPONGE PILLOWS, ELASTIC CUSHION SPONGE, ELASTIC SPONGE CUSHIONS, And all kinds of Elastic Sponge Goods, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Churches, Hotels, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, &c., furnished at short notice.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Hair Cloths, Damask, &c., &c., AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 and 76 Lake-st.

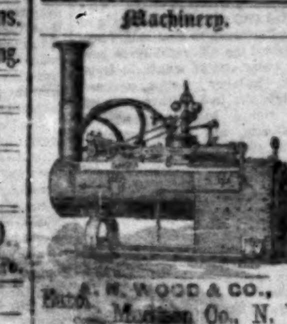
Perfumery, &c.

STAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

S. LAMPHEAR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Choice Cooking Extracts, Liquid Spices, Medicinal Preparations, And Perfumery, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 & 26 Market-st., CHICAGO.

Machinery.



A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., Portable Engines, [illegible]

Branch Office, [illegible]

Automatic Gas Machine.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

THE AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE.

GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT.

The Machine is guaranteed, does not easily get out of order, and the time required for its management is only about five minutes a week. The simplicity and safety of the machine, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those who have used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our office. Send for circular to

NORTHWESTERN AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE CO., No. 16 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, OR AGENTS [illegible]

Where the Machine can be seen in operation.

Fine Arts.

BEST ENGLISH TOOLS, COLORS AND MATERIALS FOR WAX WORK, AT HOVEY & NICHOLS', Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Furs.

FURS! FURS!

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Raw Furs.

WHITTEMORE, CARTER & BROWN, Nos. 11 and 13 Lake-st., Chicago.

FUR SKINS

Tanned and manufactured to order, at the Fur Manufactory of BISHOP & BARNES, 115 LAKE-ST.

CASH

Paid for RAW FURS at the Manufactory of BISHOP & BARNES, 115 LAKE-ST. (Sign of the Black Bear.)

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

SUN BURNERS, SUN BURNERS, SUN BURNERS.

For sale to the Trade by E. F. SLOCUM, Wholesale Dealer in Lamps and Glassware, 122 CLARK-ST.

New Music.

JUST PUBLISHED BY J. J. DOBMEYER & CO., No. 56 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati:

"Last Night I Was Dreaming of You."

The most popular song of the day. Price, 35 cents. Also,

"The Flirt."

A characteristic Polka, by Jacob Kunkel. Price, 50 cents. Sent to any address, free of postage. Both are illustrated with a handsome lithograph title.

Furnishing Goods.

ELY'S PARLORS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing.

3 and 4 Washington-st.

Educational.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

This school for young gentlemen will commence its Winter Term January 8, with a full corps of teachers.

S. W. RAYMOND, President Board of Trustees.

Hotels.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL,

Fifth-av., Corner Twenty-fourth-st., Opposite Madison Park, NEW YORK.

HENRY HAGAMAN, Proprietors, late of Brevoort [illegible] HAGAMAN, House.

Fine Arts.

French Water Color Fac Similes OF THE ARTISTS, VIGNETTES, CHROMOS, &c., at HOVEY & NICHOLS', Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Storage.

STORAGE.

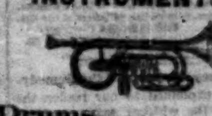
[illegible]

Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO.,

650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER INSTRUMENTS,



Drums, Cymbals, And Fifes,

ALSO, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF DRUM HEADS.

With facilities not attainable by any other House both in regards to mechanical skill and the materials used in the construction of our Instruments, we are enabled to offer to the public

A QUALITY OF GOODS

That have been proved by the most able and competent to be

UNSURPASSED.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

203 Randolph-st.

In addition to our usually large and complete Stock, we have recently increased it by some of the most modern and RICHEST PATTERNS of

Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Hall FURNITURE

Ever exhibited in the American Market.

We have also just received a New and Large Assortment of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Selected with great care, from the best European Manufacturers.

WM. W. STRONG.

Paper.

The Chicago Fibre and Paper Company Warehouse.

Druggists' Papers, Hardware Papers, Manilla Papers, Roofing Papers, Wrapping Papers.

All sizes in stock, or manufactured to order. For sale low.

DICKERSON & SHERMAN, 170 RANDOLPH-ST.

Fine Arts.

[illegible] WAXES AND MATERIALS, [illegible] at Museum of [illegible]

Dissolution.

OFFICE OF WELLES & SPALDING, Chicago, Dec. [illegible]

Charles P. Welles having sold his interest in the copartnership of Welles & Spalding to Henry E. Porter, the firm of Welles & Spalding is this day dissolved. [illegible]

C. P. WELLES, JESSE SPALDING.

The undersigned having succeeded to the business of Welles & Spalding, will continue it under the firm name of Spalding & Porter.

JESSE SPALDING, H. E. PORTER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

A. M. CRAWFORD, JOHN CRAWFORD.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. J. CULTON. DANIEL SPRAGUE.

CULTON & SPRAGUE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Provisions and Dressed Hogs.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and carried on margins, [illegible]

Room No. 4, Chamber of Commerce.

R. E. SLOSSON & CO., General Commission Merchants, 98 South Water-st., Chicago.

Have large, kitchen orders, and storage, for DRESSED HOGS.

[illegible]

Holiday Goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. PARSONS & CO., 41 Clark-st.

For Sale.

Ground Alum Salt AND Turk's Island Salt,

For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 150 Madison-st.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE

Is the CHEAPEST FOOD now in the market for STOCK of all kinds. Every man who keeps a COW ought to try it.

For sale in quantities to suit by

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-sts., West Side, manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

2,000 SIDES BUENOS AYRES SOLE LEATHER

At New York prices. Rough and Side Leather constantly on hand. [illegible]

Seeds.

OSAGE SEED.

Warranted fresh and good. By the Pound, Bushel, or Hundred Bushels, at low rates by the quantity.

Printed instructions for preparing and planting the seed, will be sent with each lot, if desired.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Illinois.

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AT 8 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 43 Dearborn-st., in Continental National Bank.

TO LOAN, $3,000.

[illegible] thousand dollars, which will be loaned on first-class security for two years or less.

HENRY W. CLARK, Cobb Block, 128 and 130 North [illegible]

Stockholders' Meetings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the [illegible] Stock and Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 [illegible] [illegible], Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, [illegible]

Fine Arts.

ARTIFICIAL FRUITS, [illegible]

HOVEY & NICHOLS.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning. No Extra issues to oversell, or to speculate on. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the mails only; not delivered by carrier. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS IN ADVANCE BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, per year.....$10.00
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year.....6.00
The Weekly Tribune, per year.....3.00
BY CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter.....$ 2.50
The Daily, delivered in city, per week.....50
Remittances may be made by Drafts, Post Office Orders, or in registered letters at our risk. Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Whiskey Frauds and the Remedy.

We have explained to our readers the reason why the whiskey tax is not collected, and why the whole people are taxed $100,000,000 annually to supply the revenue which now goes into the pockets of the distillers and is used to corrupt and enrich the Federal officers from the lowest messenger to the highest dignitary. The Whiskey Ring, through this $100,000,000 a year, controls the Internal Revenue force, and dictates to the government. We have already given many of the details of the working of this organized scheme of public plunder, theft, rascality and fraud. We now propose to suggest a remedy. The dishonest agents of the Treasury Department, and the men themselves and the Ring that there is no remedy, and that having possession of the offices and of the revenue, they are immovable in their drives of corruption. It may be that these men are mistaken. The remedy which we propose, and which we have reason to believe is substantially under consideration in the right quarter, is that Congress, without delay, stamp the life out of these Rings, by enacting a law which shall—

1. Abolish the warehousing system, and allow no "whiskey in bond."

2. Abolish all power in any Collector, Assessor, Inspector, District Attorney or other officers, to discontinue, compromise or settle any suit, fine, penalty or forfeiture; this discretionary power to be taken away as well from the officers at Washington as from those in the districts.

3. All taxes to be levied upon the distilled spirits of the still, without any abatement or drawbacks; and no whiskey to be removed from the still-house until the full excise is paid.

4. No distillery to be permitted without a bond for a faithful compliance with the law, and this bond, as well as the tax, to be a lien upon the *real and personal estate* of the signers of the bond and owners of the still.

7. All frauds committed, or knowingly permitted, by Revenue officers, to be made felonies; punishable in all cases by imprisonment for a term of years, in addition to the pecuniary penalty.

8. Indemnity to all distillers and other persons who have in any way been parties to the bribery and corruption, malfeasance and betrayal of duty by any officer of the revenue, upon condition of appearing and testifying to the truth in such cases.

9. Granting to each and every person who has or may hereafter pay any fee, contribution or allowance, bribe or sum of money, directly or indirectly, to any officer of the revenue as hush money, or for any other corrupt purpose, the right to recover the same, with interest by suit in any of the United States Courts.

10. A tax of one dollar per gallon on all whiskey and spirits on hand in the country; to be collected from the owners or holders, and to be paid on penalty of seizure and confiscation.

This proposed law, which is drawn in the very words of the law which was enacted with the same object in view, and which is now in the statute-books, is substantially the same as that proposed by Mr. Schenck in the House of Representatives, which is at least one dollar per gallon. This can be produced for and sold for that price. To levy an additional dollar per gallon upon all whiskey on hand will do no injury to any person, as its price will then advance a dollar. The whiskey now in market is either honest or dishonest. If it be honest, then the seller is losing $1 per gallon; if dishonest, then he is making $1 per gallon wrongful profit; in the latter case the government is the loser. To impose an additional tax of one dollar per gallon will only raise the price to that sum at which it can only be sold honestly now, and will therefore be no opposition to honest whiskey; another whiskey dealers cannot object, because it is only that sum which is the retail price.

We believe, and there is abundant evidence from all parts of the country, that, if the law, paralleled above, the whiskey makers would be speedily exposed and convict the Federal officers who have so severely fled them. These whiskey makers know where this corruption fund is invested by its recipients, and when the screws of the law are thrown open to them to recover back these blackmail and other extortions they know exactly where to reach the money by execution. One thing is certain—the distillers, well knowing that the government can only collect by adding the additional tax of one dollar per gallon to all whiskey on hand, when they are called upon to pay that sum will not hesitate to demand back from the revenue officer the tax already paid to him as an exemption from the excise law.

Then here is fifty millions at least which can be placed in the Treasury in a very short time, which will enable Congress to repeal fifty millions of taxation on manufactures. And when this law is amended as we have suggested, there will flow into the Treasury one hundred millions of revenue per annum from this source, and Congress can safely abolish the cotton tax and all taxes on manufactures, and relieve the productive industry of the whole country from the load which now crushes it down to the earth. Every taxpayer in the broad land is therefore directly interested in the faithful collection of the whiskey tax. The frauds perpetrated on the government are really perpetrated upon the community, as every dollar of whiskey tax diverted from the Treasury must be replaced by the people. And, therefore, every man and woman is directly and deeply interested in having the whiskey tax collected to the last dollar; as the more money there is obtained from this source the less will be required from other sources; the consumers of the whiskey pay it justly as much for their grog when the government is swindled as when it receives its dues.

Turkey and Crete.

It is announced that the Sultan has offered the Cretan-ese, Turkish Freedom—a separate form of government, with Prince Charles for their Governor. While the agitations in the Italian peninsula, and the complications which they have induced in Western Europe, have absorbed the public attention, governments and peoples in the East have been interest in the struggle which has been going on for 18 months in the Ottoman Empire has been instructive. The fact that it will be remembered, has been called into existence by the Greek population of Crete, which, in a very spontaneous movement, rose in favor of union with Greece. The Greeks of Crete were then a temporary solution. The autonomy of Crete would probably be a step towards the final annexation to the kingdom of King George.

The Condition of the South.

During the war the able-bodied white population of the rebel States was employed in military pursuits, and agriculture and other manual labor was left to "the thrifty old men." Though the President's proclamation nominally emancipated the slaves from January, 1863, they were not virtually free until the war closed upon the crushed rebellion. Since that time these people are relatively free, and have refused to labor except for compensation. The war closed upon a general disruption of the whole labor system of those States. The able-bodied white laborers now demanded wages, or a share of the crops, or other compensation for their free labor; the whites refused to employ them, because to hire them would imply or admit the legality of their freedom. For one year after the war closed the white planters refused compensated employment to the blacks; they offered to accept their services upon terms which did not concede their freedom, and which rendered them as dependent as if they were still slaves. This refusal during 1865 and up to the spring of 1866, The President in that same time, val recognized the old rebel State governments, every one of which, in legislating upon the labor question, assumed that the laborers had neither political nor civil rights, had no power to be contracts, and were, generally, subject to all such regulations as their former white owners might make for their government. The result was that Congress had to enact a law to secure to the laboring class those rights, the possession of which is one of the marks distinguishing the human from the brute race. A short crop of cotton, a smaller crop of corn and of pork, has produced that widespread destitution and inferiority but little removed from slavery. The whites will not work themselves. They devote their time to computing the value of the slaves they have lost by the rebellion, and the compensation they will receive from the National Treasury when the Democratic party gets into power again. They refuse to work waiting for that time to come when the nation will pension them and their descendants forever.

The only way to prevent the black people from being reduced to slavery is to give them the means of defending themselves against it the pulls. That question being settled, the labor question will settle itself. It is the negroes who are employed by the whites; they will go to work for themselves, and those, whether white or black, who will not work, must take the consequences. It is a hard thing to say that people who have no food should be left to starve; there will, we hope, be but few who will ever say so; but, nevertheless, the famine of 1867-8, which is already felt in certain parts of the South, being the direct result of the obstinate refusal of the whites to work, or to let the negroes work, except as vagrants, paupers and slaves, is a distress which lacks that direct sympathy of appeal which famine would follow a famine resulting from unavoidable causes.

Those very men who are refusing to reconstruct their State governments upon any "Yankee plan," and prefer that their States shall continue to waste and decay, are clamorous and importunate that the government, in the name of humanity and the general interests of the country, that the ruler of Turkey was doing a very bad thing, and was sure to be punished for it, and that he was a tyrant for his cruelty. Nobody there has been another word about Dardanelles which terminated very disastrously for Turkey, but the cruelties of the Cretans to the Turks, and the cruelties of the Turks to the Cretans, are equally heartless and inhuman. The Cretans have suffered terribly from the cruelties of the Turks, but the Turks have suffered equally from the cruelties of the Cretans. Each has been the aggressor in turn, and each has been the victim in turn. The Cretans have been the first to appeal to the sympathies of the civilized world, and Turkey has been the first to respond to that appeal. The Sultan has offered to the Cretans all that they have asked for, and all that they can reasonably expect. He has granted them a separate government, with a Christian Governor, and has thus given them the means of self-government, and the power to protect themselves against the cruelties of their Mussulman neighbors. If the Cretans refuse these terms, and continue the struggle for separation, they will have no claim upon the sympathies of the civilized world, and will be justly regarded as the aggressors in the present struggle.

"Deficiency Bill."

There are few greater evils in the administration of the government of the United States than one which, since 1865, has been growing in the legislative practice. That evil is known as the "Deficiency bill," which makes its regular appearance every session. When a bill of this kind first made its appearance in Congress, it required the strongest evidence of overwhelming necessity to justify it. There never should be such a thing known as a "Deficiency bill." When Congress appropriates a specific sum for a specific duty, within a certain time, the department has no right to expend one dollar beyond that appropriated by Congress. Thus, when Congress appropriates $30,000,000 for the support of a particular branch of the service, the army, for instance, during one year, it is a breach of duty for the administration to expend that sum within six or nine months, and ask an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the sum required to carry on the work for the year. There may be an extraordinary emergency, such as a sudden insurrection, or a foreign invasion, or destructive earthquake, or other like cause, which might result in a larger expenditure for which no human foresight could have made provision; but the idea that the ordinary expenditures in time of peace should exceed the estimates by fifteen or twenty millions per annum, is a stigma upon either the competency or the honesty of the executive officers. Executive officers of the government should be made to understand that in their expenditure of public money they are limited by the appropriations of Congress; that their expenditures must be reduced to the standard of that appropriation; and that no bill asking for a Deficiency bill can be tolerated in our legislation. Gen. Butler, in the debate this morning, quoted from a decision by the Attorney-General, that the President could not supply deficiencies unless they occurred in the present year. Messrs. Stevens and Butler expressed the feeling upon this matter, and will do the country a real service if they will devise some plan for putting an end to all such legislation as "Deficiency bills."

Removal of Pope and Ord.

The outgivings and rumors from Washington for a week past have prepared the public mind to expect the removal of General Pope from his command, and the appointment of General Meade in his stead. But the announcement in our columns this morning of the removal of General Ord from the District of Mississippi and Arkansas, and the substitution of Bull McDowell will take everybody by surprise. What offence Ord has given his majesty we cannot conceive. He was a "Conservative" officer, whose sentiments were pretty strongly on the side of "my policy," and who regarded Johnson's favorite subject commander. It is quite probable that he has been turned out because he failed to defeat the calling of conventions in his district, and Johnson wants a tool in his place who will use the power of his position and office to beat the new constitutions which may be framed when they come to be submitted for ratification. That will be Johnson's game in regard to all the new constitutions. Sheridan, Sickles and Pope were removed because they were in favor of carrying out the provisions of the law in good faith, and wanted the "South" reconstructed and restored to its place in the Union without delay. Canute Coggens died in some remote part of Chickamauga in the villainous conspiracy of Johnson & Co. to defeat the restoration of the Southern States to the Union!

The *Times* informs us that a "Democratic gentleman" has recently been promoted to the control of revenue matters in the Northwest," and adds:

"The gentleman in question is one of our oldest and best friends in Illinois, and believe in the brotherhood of the Caucasian race, but he is a Democrat, and has been all the days of his being a Democrat, is the fact that he has neither had nor wanted any office of profit or revenue office of the Radical persuasion. Before he was appointed to his present office the collection on highways amounted to some $50,000 per month. At the time The Tribune has it, there was not a word to say. Now the tax collected on the same articles is more than double that same amount per month. In other words, as soon as the Democratic party succeeded, the Republican party suddenly became indignant."

THE TRIBUNE'S "indignation" is not of recent date, as its columns bear witness, but of very much later date than the *Times* has discovered in the "indignation" of the *Times*, and did not know how to account for it until reading the article from which the above is an extract. We are happy to be assured that the money now collected in this district amounts to more than four times $30,000 per month—say $150,000 per month. We hope the returns will bear out the *Times'* assertion. But here is a statement it must permit us to doubt:

"Every man, woman and child everybody else knows, this, of the twenty-six stills in Cincinnati, not more than one is running to its full capacity. Of the remainder, a majority are absolutely idle, while the rest are running but a few hours per day."

Will the *Times* be so obliging as to name the one distillery which is paying the $150,000 per month now due to be paid by the whole twenty-six if "perfectly idle or running but a few hours a day?" Estimating the tax paid by this one active distillery at $120,000 per month, its product must be at least one thousand barrels per month. As the price of whiskey is $1.25@1.50 per gallon, and the first cost of the article not less than forty cents per gallon, will the *Times* please explain how that institution manages to pay $2.00 per gallon tax and forty cents for cost of manufacture, and yet sell its products for $1.25 per gallon? Perhaps the editor of that sheet who is pensioned on the revenue service is gratitude for his labors in behalf of the rebels during the war can tell. As to the "twenty-six stills which are absolutely idle," it may turn out on closer inspection that their "idleness" is only measured by the amount of money they are paying into the Treasury on their products. It might be well to throw a Rock at them and stir them up a little. If the "Democratic gentleman" who has lately been promoted to the control of revenue matters in the Northwest," and who is not a "Democrat by the brotherhood of the Caucasian race," but of the being a Democrat, is the fact that he has neither had nor wanted any office of profit or revenue office of the Radical persuasion. Before he was appointed to his present office the collection on highways amounted to some $50,000 per month. At the time The Tribune has it, there was not a word to say. Now the tax collected on the same articles is more than double that same amount per month. In other words, as soon as the Democratic party succeeded, the Republican party suddenly became indignant.

BARLEY.

[illegible]

THE COAL TRADE.

[illegible]

FIRE WOOD.

[illegible]

The Closing of the Year.

Some Epistolary Temptations—What I Might, but Won't Do—And Why—Probabilities of the Coming Year—A Hundred Years Hence—Some Reflections on New Year's Calls—Also Some Thoughts on Making Resolutions—The Tons of Theology—And What Shall We Do with It?

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The closing of the year offers some epistolary temptations which it is hard to resist. One fiend says "write;" the other says "don't."

One fiend shows me the admirable things I might say, as, for instance, The old man going outwardly, and the young man coming in gleefully. This, done up with allusions to biers and shrouds and angels and roses, would be a stunner.

Again I could make a strong point out of the hour-glass, with the grains of sand slipping through, skilfully keeping up the interest until I got to the last grain, which I could manipulate up to a thrilling denouement.

And then what a touching picture I might draw of 1867 frozen on his bier, his crown tumbled off and his sceptre broken; and what a bacchanalian revelry I might paint in introducing the birth of 1868.

And again, I might draw a strong draft on the tears of your tender readers by recalling recollections of the Old year and casting the horoscope of the New.

And think of the magnificent material I might have to use in doing all this; the dark shores of Eternity, the canoe of Styx, old Charon, all the cheerful paraphernalia of the undertaker, and the appliances of the preacher, which would form the pièces de résistance, not to speak of the garniture of regrets, tears, sighs, resolutions, prophecies, flowers, cherubs, broken harp-strings, and other properties which might be mixed in indiscriminately, and with a sort of blue fire effect, which would be telling.

And as there is nothing else to write about, it shows that I have a good deal of moral courage when I solemnly assert that I am not going to say a word about them.

I know that I might have wood ... this ... to the great comfort of a dear and ... palate, but I am willing ... a martyr.

Fer, est tempus?

The world will continue to turn on its axis every twenty-four hours. Old Dobbs will continue to crust his soul over with $ marks until he gets them on so thickly that he would be able to give an account of himself at the Day of Judgment without referring to his ledger or sending for his confidential clerk. Mrs. Midas will go on saying uncharitable things about her next door neighbor who can "see" her bonnet and go ten dollars better every time. Celeste will continue to distract her pretty little empty head in solving the problem of a new bias. Aurelia and Mr. Poplum will continue to have their little differences over the muffins, which will begin to abate with the soup, and disappear in a torrent of regrets over the ... Railroads will continue to cook people alive without a pang of remorse. Men and women will continue to air their dirty linen and haul each other through the mud of the divorce courts ... interested in ... other people ... interesting.

[illegible]

But apart from all this, I admire the brass of that man who sent the tracts. I cannot help recurring to it as something wonderful even in these ... days of ...

Or did he know that we do everything here by wholesale? That we have the worst sewers and the best saints in the United States? That we can show handsomer churches and more of them, and the best equipped conventicles of the devil in the country? That we can beat any other city in the way of gigantic public improvements, in prize fights, in ministers' salaries, in first-class divorces, in missionary contributions, in confidence games, in lectures, in murders, in smart men, in handsome women, both of the angel and shark genera, in legs at the ballot and in arms at Frank Heller's lifting machine, which would lift Dr. Butler and his whole Boston tribe out of their boots, in music, in thieves, in the drama, in horse cars, in pickpockets, in a Y. M. C. A., which is a power, and a Y. M. C. U., a lusty infant already kicking out vigorously and strangling great wrongs even while in his cradle, in taxes, in sermons, in everything? Knowing all this, he may have been a little bewildered when he forwarded his thirty miles of small theological literature. But let him console himself that there is not another city in the Union that could have taken such a dose without winking. We have got ... to hear from, and a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. M. C. U. that have got their sleeves rolled up and can do more work in a minute than the Eastern fossils in a month. So come on with your tracts. Your nine tons is only a mouthful, after all.

I have wandered away somewhat from the subject I was not to mention—the New Year, but I cannot help wishing all who have followed me in my peregrinations during this year of grace a very happy New Year, and to hope that our familiar chats may long continue, and that we may gather together about the Round Table in January, 1869, as we do in January, 1868, with all the familiar faces there, unsummoned of the call boy, and each blessed in purse and friend, in family and health; each of us under our own ...

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The following is Manager Ives' official statement of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearances.	Balances.
December 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

As will be seen from the above the clearings show a falling off of over three millions as compared with those of the week previous. This is due to the intervention of Christmas; the falling off in the receipts of Hogs, and the general dulness which prevails in mercantile circles at the holiday season.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

THE PORK PACKING.

Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1st.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending December 28.

[illegible]

General Notices.

NOTICE. [illegible]

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.

[illegible]

Wanted.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

Hair Restorative.

Introduced 1838. Improved 1866.

STRONGER EVIDENCES OF MERIT THAN GOLD MEDALS! THE LAST CROWNING SUCCESS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED NEW STYLE HAIR RESTORER.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

PREPARED IN ONE LARGE BOTTLE.

Price One Dollar.

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

SOLD BY SMITH & DWYER, Cor. of Lake and Dearborn-sts. TOLMAN, CROSBY & CO., South Water-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY DYCHE & STORY, Cor. Dearborn & Randolph-sts. GEORGE BUCK, 93 Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st. E. H. SARGENT, Cor. State and Randolph-sts. GALE & BLOCKI, 292 Randolph-st. THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., 231 State-st. J. PARSONS & CO., 41 Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY POPE BROS., 152 Dearborn-st. HATCH & VANDERBURGH, North Clark-st., cor. Chicago avenue. C. H. GARDINER, 23 North Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. H. HOOPER, Cor. Rush and Kinzie-sts.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. D. PAINE, 166 State-st. J. J. SIDDALL, 133 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. W. FURMAN & CO., 337 State-st. C. E. CLACIUS & CO., 333 West Madison-st.

A Real Hair Restorer and Dressing in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved New Style Hair Restorer.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] London, England.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Nature is the Great Physician.

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Consumption Can be Cured.

[illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama and Nicaragua.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Hotels.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

[illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD. Dr. Radway's PILLS. Coated with Sweet Gum.

[illegible]

Toilet Soaps.

STEARINE SOAP.

[illegible]

Scales.

[illegible] SCALES [illegible]

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

[illegible]

Poisonous Stimulants

[illegible]

SICK ROOM

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., Proprietors.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A Substitute for Calomel.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

[illegible]

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867.

THE CITY.

AUCTION.—Among the new enterprises of the coming year, and one which shows the increasing commerce of our city, is the auction and commission firm of A. Lipman & Co. The principals of the firm are well-known old residents, and those who may favor them with their consignments may be assured of their integrity and business capacity.

PEW RENTAL.—The annual rental and sale of pews in the First Presbyterian Church—Rev. Z. M. Humphreys, D. D., pastor—will take place this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the church, on Wabash avenue, near Congress street. Parties desiring pews are requested to attend. The evening papers are desired to publish this announcement.

MANDAMUS.—A writ of mandamus has been issued out in the Superior Court by DeGolyer & McClelland, contractors of this city, directed against the city.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.—Dr. Kitto's History of the Bible has reached a sale of 100,000 copies.

PARLOR GAMES.

PRESENTATION.—On the occasion of the festival of the Trinity Mission, S. S. at this chapel on Thursday evening, Professor H. R. Palmer was presented with an elegant silver tea set.

HEN FEVER.—A correspondent says:

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

RIOT IN A NORTH SIDE SALOON.

MASONIC.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The New Cemetery.

The Babes in the Wood.

COOK COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting.

Annual Reports—Statistics of Bible Distribution—Moneys Collected and Disbursed—Progress of the Cause.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Burns and Rev. R. L. Collier.

The Bible in Foreign Lands.

The twenty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Cook County Bible Society was held last night in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wabash avenue, near Congress street.

THE NOBLE DEAD.

A Twelve Months' Retrospect—Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. Robert Collyer preached yesterday morning in Unity Church, on the topic, "The Noble Dead of 1867."

FIRE.

Four Conflagrations in the North Division—Total Loss $10,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TICKNOR SCANDAL.

Ninth Day of the Trial—Interesting Revelations.

Helen Blaire a Witness—Testimony of a Bride—She has Two Husbands Living.

Her Uncle's Knowledge of Her Reputation for Chastity—Ticknor's Opinion.

An M. D. in a Peculiar Position.

Two Witnesses Claim Protection of the Court.

The trial of the Ticknor divorce case was continued in the Circuit Court on Saturday.

The court adjourned.

THE MODEL POLICE COURT.

Sketches by One Who Has Not Been There—A Few Sample Cases.

The following was the order of business yesterday in a model institution of Justice in the West Division of our glorious country.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Printers' Fund and the Printers' Library—Suggestions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Scenes at the Tax Collector's Office.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Meteorological.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We Would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Testimonials have been Discarded by the proprietors of Fowle's Balm.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION,

UNDINE,

WITH JARRETT & PALMER'S

GRAND VIENNOISE BALLET.

No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats FOR THE NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Dec. 30th.

BENEFIT OF MRS. ANNA COWELL.

The Comedy of LEAP YEAR.

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

THE MIDNIGHT WATCH.

OLE BULL'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERTS

In the United States.

OLE BULL has the honor to announce to the citizens of Chicago, that after an absence of ten years, he will give his

FIRST GRAND CONCERTS

IN THE UNITED STATES,

AT FARWELL HALL,

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, January 6th and 7th,

F. WIDDOWS, Business Manager, Tremont House.

Auction Sales.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

CHICAGO, ILL. 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 162 Duane-st.

Regular Catalogue Sales Throughout the Year.

First Sales of the Spring Season.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, SILKS, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY GOODS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

AUCTION.

AT DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 CLARK-ST.

suitable for Holiday Gifts.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

First Trade Sale of the Season.

Army Clothing, of every description,

Army Blankets, Brogans, &c., &c.

AUCTION—SECOND TRADE SALE OF THE SEASON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Fine Wool and Silk Stripe Terry Curtains,

Rich, Heavy, Silver-Plated Dinner Service, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKERS' CLEARING OUT SALE

For New Year.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Goods, Silver Ware, Furs, Pianos, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Books, Clothing, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' and Children's

FURS,

suitable for

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. LIPMAN & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

134 South Clark-St.,

100 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT AUCTION,

GORE, WILLSON & CO.

BY HINTON, EATON & CO.,

AT AUCTION.

A Large Lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

HINTON, EATON & CO., Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By H. H. Kennot & Co., Real Estate Brokers.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., Real Estate.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Souerbry.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By J. Tripp, Agent, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two-story house and lot.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Corner—84 feet on Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 feet on Indiana-av.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A farm of 940 acres.

FOR SALE—A fine improved farm of 330 acres.

Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan-av.—Two furnished rooms with first-class board for gentlemen. References required.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent with board, a furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

86 Adams-st., between State and Clark-sts.

112 East Adams-st., only one block from Post Office.

112 East Jackson-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board.

139 Wabash-av.—A pleasant chamber, furnished, to rent, with board.

166 South Clark-st.—Two furnished rooms to rent, with board.

182 Randolph-st.—Central House.

185 Wabash-av.—Delightful front rooms, furnished, with board.

217 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant room with board.

300 Indiana-st.—Board with nicely furnished parlor in a private family.

320 Michigan-av.—Two or three gentlemen can find furnished rooms.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated.

364 Ohio-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board.

888 State-st., three doors south of Eighteenth-st.

927 Wabash-av.—Large furnished rooms to rent with board.

1010 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

1029 Wabash-av.—Two or three respectable persons in search of board.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts.

SOUTH SIDE—Wanted in a private family one or two gentlemen boarders.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes walk from Post Office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines.

WANTED—A portable engine.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' portable and stationary engines.

FOR SALE—Planing, moulding, mortising machines.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines.

FOR SALE—A very fine low-pressure beam engine.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Life insurance solicitor.

WANTED—Experienced advertising agents.

WANTED—A man to travel for a boot and shoe house.

WANTED—A good reliable man to take an interest in a manufacturing business.

WANTED—Auctioneer to go the country.

WANTED—Two experienced salesmen.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters.

WANTED—Three good active men.

WANTED—25 wood choppers to go to Michigan.

WANTED—10 laborers, driver, salesman.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new book, entitled "Our Departed Friends, or Glory of the Immortal Life."

WANTED—A lady to take half interest in a boarding house.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good second girl at 434 Erie.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small private family.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl.

WANTED—Good reliable girls of all nations, to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—Immediately—A good cook, also girl to do second work.

WANTED—Two girls at the National Hotel.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general house work.

WANTED—Two girls for dining room work.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid.

WANTED—Agents and business men wishing to make money.

WANTED—Minnesota Land.

WANTED—Canvassers for our new and valuable works.

WANTED—To purchase 7 to 10 tons scrap iron.

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class double cylinder paper making machine tender.

WANTED—A first-class linen thread pincer and finisher.

WANTED—Your Destiny.

WANTED—A young man, as partner, with a small capital.

WANTED—To loan a few thousand dollars on short time.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—House with stone basement in good location.

TO RENT—A two-story cottage house.

TO RENT—First-class brick house on Washington-st., east of Union Park.

TO RENT—Two small cottage houses on North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—On Langley-st., Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—A new two-story and basement house.

TO RENT—First-class dwelling, No. 639 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 11 rooms.

TO RENT—A new two-story and basement 9-room house.

TO RENT—The brick house No. 217 Erie-st.

TO RENT—A neat two-story frame house.

TO RENT—House with 5 or 9 rooms.

TO RENT—No. 1404 Wabash-av., a new 2-story house.

TO RENT—At the pleasant town of Wheaton.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Desk room with a front window on first floor.

TO RENT—The first floor of a house on Monroe.

TO RENT—Furnished room, stove, gas, &c.

TO RENT—Three or four good rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms—Between Douglas Monument and University.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 88 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Second, third and fourth floors.

TO RENT—The lofts of store Nos. 103 and 104 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Large double offices.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 43 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Basements 134 and 136 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Third and part of fourth floor.

TO RENT—Saloon and grocery.

TO RENT—Second and third floors in brick house.

TO RENT—555 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A desirable front office.

TO RENT—Restaurant, saloon, and fixtures.

TO RENT—Cheap—A partly finished office.

Pianos.

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as collector.

SITUATION—Wanted—An Eastern lady, experienced in teaching English.

SITUATION—Wanted—On North Side.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a dressmaker.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl as cook.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—Any person wanting a good gardener.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale grocery or A 1 commission house.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced man.

SITUATION—Wanted—A Catholic Organist.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Club Masters.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencils.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 to $20 per day.

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $5 per day.

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2 per hour.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new and splendid steel engraving.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the best selling book.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our new and beautiful series of steel engravings.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Kitto's HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A half interest.

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware.

FOR SALE—A first-class retail drug store.

FOR SALE—A small cigar store.

FOR SALE—One-third interest.

FOR SALE—A first-class business.

FOR SALE—First-class drug store.

FOR SALE—A drug store.

FOR SALE—On account of the continued ill-health of the proprietor.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A drug store.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—One or more good business men with capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man who understands the business.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class business.

PARTNER—Wanted—Silent or active.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will Minnie.

PERSONAL—A young gentleman.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages.

WANTED—A good pair of horses.

FOR SALE—A bright bay mare.

WANTED—A span of good horses.

WANTED—A carriage.

For Sale.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Wanted.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Signs of Improvement in the Agricultural Bureau.

Explanation Relative to the Recent Removals of Military Commanders.

Senator Morton on the Issues of 1868.

Proposition to Repeal the Suffrage Amendment in Democratic States.

Bill in Preparation for the Establishment of a Civil Service Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.